[In Continuation.]
Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois. I wish make a suggestion.

[Cries of "I object!"]

Mr. WENTWORTH. When gentlemen know

my proposition. I am sure none will object.

Mr. TWEED. I object to discussion.

Mr. WENTWORTH. A few moments ago we were all excused, with one exception, unar mously.

The SPEAKER. Objection has been made

the gentleman's proceeding, and he must come to order.

Mr. WENTWORTH. It the gentleman knew
my object, I know that he would not object. It
is to do an act of justice to a gentleman on his own

side of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman must come order.

Mr. WENTWORTH. A correction of the jour nal is a privileged question, and I am entitled to be heard on it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman must comto order. The question is now on the motio that there be a call of the House, and it must b taken.
Mr. WENTWORTH. Time would be saved

and it would be better if the correction I propose were made now, before the journal is made up. Mr. TWEED. I insist on my objection.
The SPEAKER. The Clerk will proceed with the call of the roll.

The question was then taken on the motion of

Mr. Wentworth, of Massachusetts; and it was decided in the negative—yeas 45, nays 80.

So the House refused to order a call of the House.
Pending the above call—

Mr. FENTON stated that he had paired off for a short time with Mr. May.
Mr. PECK. I move that when this House addressed to the state of journs, it adjourn to meet on Monday next; and on that motion I call for the yeas and nays. Mr. GREEN. I ask for tellers on the yeas and mays.

Mr. DEAN. I rise to a question of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state hi

question of order.

Mr. DEAN. It is, that the hour of 12 o'cloc having arrived, the Journal of the preceding de is to be read.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will decide the

question of order raised by the gentleman from New York. One of the principal rules having a bearing upon this point is the following, touching the duties of the Speaker:
"He shall take the chair every day precisely a

the hour to which the House shall have acjour on the preceding day."

The Chair has done that and has no authorit now to declare the House adjourned for the pur pose of taking the chair at the time to which he may determine the House shall have adjourned to The rules say, further, that "he shall immediate ly call the members to order." There has been adjournment and no legislative day finished

yet.
Mr. CHANDLER. Does the Chair decide tha this is Thursday or Friday? [Laughter.] .
The SPEAKER. The Chair is not called upo

on make any decision of that kind,

Mr CHANDLER. I want the question decided, that I may know whether I ought to eat flesh or fish for dinner. [Much laughter.] Mr. DEAN. I understand the Chair, then, to decide that this is still the same legislative day, and that whenever the chair is not called upon the chair. and that whenever we do adjourn, a motion may be made to correct the Journal the next day. The SPEAKER. Even if it be a month hence. The Chair has no doubt of that.

Mr. DEAN. That is what I wanted to under

Mr. PENNINGTON. I wish to inquire whethe the morning hour has expired? [A laugh.]
The SPEAKER. The morning hour has no expired, and the Chair doubts whether

expired, and the Chair doubts whether it will expire for a week to come. [Laughter.]
Mr. BANKS. What is the decision of the Chair upon the question of order raised by the gentleman from New York?
The SPEAKER. The Chair overrules the point of order made by the gentleman from New York. Mr. BANKS. I am impressed with the con-

viction that the Chair is right upon the reasons stated by him, and the rule of the House to which reference is made. It is very clear upon the rule cited by the Chair.
Mr. RICHARDSON. Is there any question

before the House?

Mr. BANKS. I propose to take an appeal from the decision of the Chair, if necessary. I do not however, to appeal. I merely want to make a suggestion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will be pleased to

hear the gentleman from Massachusetts, if it is the pleasure of the House; but if objection be made, debate is not in order.

Mr. BANKS. I want the consent of the House to cite the rule upon which the House must pro-ceed in this case, and to which the Speaker has

Mr. RICHARDSON. Well, send up the rule. Mr. OLDS. I object, unless an appeal is taken. Mr. BANKS. I ask the consent of the House

Mr. BANKS. I ask, the consent of the House that I may state that, upon the rule to which the Speaker has referred, his decision is correct. But it is not necessary that, at this hour, there shall be an adjournment by a vote of the House; for, or the very first day of this session, the House, upon motion of the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Jones,] passed this order:

"That twelve o'clock be fixed as the hour to which the House shall each day adjourn, until That is the rule by which we must be governed

in this case; and there is no adjournment required at this hour, for the House has adjourned by its order, adopted on the first day of the sessio The SPEAKER. The Chair overrules the poin of order raised by the gentleman from Massachu Mr. BANKS. I appeal from the decision of the

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts takes an appeal, and the question is, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"
Mr. HAMILTON. 1 move to lay the appeal on

the table.

Mr. MAURICE. I call for the yeas and nays or that motion.

Mr. GREEN. I ask for tellers on the year and Mr. ASHE. Will the Chair state what is the

proposition before the body?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will do so before the vote is taken.

Mr. ASHE. At present, I really do not know Tellers were ordered, and Messrs. STRAUB and

MEACHAM appointed.

The House was then divided on the demand for the yeas and nays; and the tellers reported forty-

six in the affirmative.

So the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. SAGE. I have some doubts as to the correctness of the decision of the Chair, and I there fore ask to be excused from voting on the appeal The SPEAKER. Perhaps the gentleman will be able to determine after the Chair has stated

what the question is. [Laughter.]
Mr. ORR. I do not think there is any hope that. [A laugh]
The SPEAKER. The Chair will not deprive the gentleman of his right to ask to be excused. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Banks] raises the question that, by the order of this House passed on the first day of the present session of Congress, the House stands adjourned to twelve o'clock to-day.

The Chair overrules that question of order upon the ground that there cannot be a meeting of this body without an adjournment; and upon the further ground that when this House does adjourn, even if it is a week hence, it will meet again as directed by its own order. The legisla-tive day will continue until the House adjourns, and when the House, after such an adjournme meets at twelve o'clock, or at such other time at the House shall fix, it will be the duty of the Speaker, under the rule which has been referred to by him, to take the chair, call the members to order, and cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, and a portion of that journal must ne

cessarily be a motion and a vote to adjourn; with out that, it is incomplete.

The Chair begs leave again to read to the House

which he has referred. "1. He shall take the chair every day precise the hour to which the House shall have adjourn

ed on the preceding day; shall immediately call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read."

day to be read."

The Speaker could not take the chair at twelve o'clock to-day, for the reason that he was continuing to occupy it, and the House was continuing to progress in its proceedings upon a legislative dey, and must continue to do so until it adjourns.

One of the three hundred and sixty-five days of

One of the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year has passed over, the Chair admits; but one of the legislative days allowed to this Congress is now being consumed.

In this view—hastily taken—the Chair admits, for he has not had time to turn to precedents—the Chair thinks he is correct, and he overrules the question of order. From that decision of the Chair, the gentleman from Massachusetts takes an appeal; and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Hamilton] moves to lay the appeal upon the table. Another question pending is that raised by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Sage] vizithat the House excuse him from voting upon the appeal. That is a legitimate proposition, but the vote must be taken on it without debate.

Mr. CULLOM. I understand the Chair to decide that an entire session of the House is but one

cide that an entire session of the House is but on legislative day, even though it may continue for legislative day, even though it may continue for a week, and some of my neighbors are a little curious to know whether we shall get only one perdiem for the entire session. [Laughter.] I object to the decision of the Speaker on that point.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman cannot de bate the proposition. The Chair decides that it is not competent for him to adjourn the House.

Mr. BANKS. I understand that the appeal is not dehatable.

ot debatable.
The SPEAKER. It is not debatable. Mr. BANKS. But, as the Chair has very lucid and conclusive argument in favor hat decision, would it be proper, or within the generosity of the House, that upon the appeal

The SPEAKER. The Chair hopes the gentle nan from Massachusetts will be heard. Mr. ENGLISH. I object to it. Mr. BANKS I desire to state—
Mr. ENGLISH. I object to discussion.
The SPEAKER. Then the gentleman

assachusetts is not in order. Mr. BANKS. Who objects? Messrs. ENGLISH, OLDS, and BRIDGES ros multaneously, and objected.

Mr. SEYMOUR. Will the Chair allow me

make a single suggestion?
The SPEAKER. Is it the pleasure of the House that the gentleman from Connecticut heard? Mr. ENGLISH. I object, and call for the que

Mr. BANKS. Will the House allow me to cal s attention to a precedent upon this very que on.
Mr. HOUSTON. We understand the question
Mr. HUGHES. I call the gentleman from Als

ama to order.
Mr. RICHARDSON. And I call the gentlems

Mr. RICHARDSON. And I call the gentleman from New York to order. [Shouts of "Order!" and great confusion.] The SPEAKER. Gentlemen are not in order in discussing this question, directly or indirectly. Mr. BANKS. I again ask the consent of the House to make a reference to this one precedent. Mr. RICHARDSON. And I again call the genleman to order.
The SPEAKER. The Chair must remind the

gentleman from Massachusetts of the fact, o which he is very well aware, that it is not in orde to persist in a purpose to address the House out of order, and the Chair must insist on the gentleman's desisting from doing so.

Mr. BANKS. Most assuredly. I only ask the

consent of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on excusing the gentleman from New York | Mr. Sage rom voting on the appeal.

Mr. GOODRICH. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. GREEN. I ask for tellers on the yeas and ays. Tellers were ordered, and Messrs. STRAUB and

Sapp were appointed.

The House was then divided on the demand for the yeas and nays, and the tellers reported forty in the affirmative.

So the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was then taken; and there were—

yeas 57, nays 53.
So the House refused to excuse Mr. SAGE.
Mr. DRUM stated that he had paired off unti

one o'clock with Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia.
Mr. CAMPBELL. I have just come into th House, and do not quite understand the question and I should, therefore, like to be excused from voting on the appeal.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the

entleman from Ohio will be excused. Mr. WHEELER. I object. Mr. FARLEY. I move that the gentleman from Ohio be excused from voting.

Mr. SAGE. I demand the yeas and nays of hat motion.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Massachusetts. I asl

for tellers on the yeas and nays.

Tellers were ordered; and Messrs. Bocock and FENTON were appointed.

The House was divided on the demand for the

in the affirmative.
So the yeas and nays were ordered.
The question was taken; and it was decided in

the negative-yeas 45, navs 72. rom voting.

Mr. TRACY. I ask to be excused from voting n the question of the appeal.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Massachusetts. I ask

the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered. question was then taken; and there were yeas 48, navs 71.

So Mr. TRACY was not excused.

Mr. EDGERTON. I rise to what I believe to be a privileged motion. I move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar. Mr. RICHARDSON. Upon that motion I de mand the yeas and navs.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HENN. Is the motion of the gentlems rom Ohio [Mr. EDGERTON] in order? The SPEAKER. It is in order, in the opinion

IS THIS DAY FRIDAY. Mr. HENN. Does the Chair rule this day to b Friday? Under the previous decision of the Chair, the legislative day of yesterday has not yet termi-

The SPEAKER. This is Friday, and it is pr vate bill day. The legislative session of yesterday has not terminated, but each day, under our rules nust be regarded in all our sessions, Mondays ridays, or other days.
Mr. SEWARD. Do I understand the Chair as

deciding that the motion made by the gentlems from Ohio [Mr. EDGERTON] is in order? The SPEAKER. The Chair decided that was in order under an express rule of the House Mr. CLINGMAN. I rise to a question of rder. Is there not an appeal from the decision of the Chair pending, and would not that take pre-cedence of the motion made by the gentleman from

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that would not. There is an appeal pending from the decision of the Chair, but the appeal attaches to the proposition of the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Richardson,] to close debate upon the Nebraska and Kansas bill. When the House takes

up that subject, it must consider the appeal and questions connected with it.
Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania. I move amend the motion of the gentleman from Ohio by inserting, in the place of the "Private calendar," the "Nebraska and Kansas bill."

The SPEAKER. The Nebraska and Kansas bill is in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and we have an express rule with regard to the course of proceeding there, which precludes any such motion as that made by the precides any such matter as that make gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WRIGHT. Is not the motion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Edgerton] open to amend

The SPEAKER. The Chair decides that it is

not open to amendment.

Mr. WALSH. I move to lay the motion of the rentleman from Ohio upon the table.

The SPEAKER. The motion of the gentle man from New York is not a legitimate one, for the reason that the motion made by the gentleman from Ohio may be repeated again under the ex-press rules of the House, even it were laid upon

The question was then taken upon Mr. Enger ron's motion; and there were—yeas 65, nays 85. So the House refused to go into Committee of he Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. The question now recu

upon the proposition to lay the appeal from the decision of the Chair upon the table? Mr. EDGERTON. Is it in order to move to proceed to business upon the Speaker's table?

The SPEAKER. It is not in order, in the opinion of the Chair. The business before the body being a resolution to close debate, which take lence of a motion to proceed to the business upon the Speaker's table.

Mr. EDGERTON. I move then that the Hous adjourn.
Mr. SAGE. Upon that motion I demand th yeas and nays.
Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. I demand tellers upon the yeas and nays.
Tellers were ordered; and Messrs. Macz

VAIL were appointed.

The House was then divided; and the tellers reported thirty-eight in the affirmative.
So the yeas and nays were ordered.
The question was then taken; and there wereyeas 53, nays 87.

So the House refused to adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The question now recurs on laying the appeal from the decision of the Chair upon the table.

Mr. PECK. I move that there be a call of the House; and upon that motion I demand the yeas and pays.

and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and decided in the negative—yeas 37, nays 90.

So the House refused a call.

The SPEAKER. The question recurs on lay-

ing on the table the appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday next; and on that motion I call for the

Mr. PENNINGTON. I hope the gentleman adjournment over.
Several MEMBERS. For what purpose?
Mr. PENNINGTON. For the purpose of al lowing me to submit a motion to go to the bus ness on the Speaker's table, if that motion be in

order.
Several Members. It is not in order.
Mr. PENNINGTON. And if that motion, Mr
Speaker, be not in order, then for the purpose o

oving to suspend the rules to enable make it.
Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois. That motion is not in order, either; you cannot suspend the rules to-day.

The SPEAKER. It is not in order to suspend

the rules, except on Monday.

Mr. PENNINGTON. This business is getting to be very stupid. We ought to be doing some-thing for the sake of variety.

Messrs. Cox and Fenton were appointed tellers on ordering the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn over.

The House was divided; and the tellers report

The House was divided; and the tellers reported forty in the affirmative, (a sufficient number.)

So the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was then taken: and it was decided in the negative—yeas 41, nays 59.

So the House refused to adjourn over.

The question recurred on the motion to lay the appear from the decision of the Chair on the table.

Mr. GOODRICH. I move that the House solve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the private calendar; and on that motion I ask the yeas and nays.

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to will

draw my motion in relation to the question of ap-peal. The appeal was made at my suggestion; but I understand, since the appeal was taken, [Cries of "Order!" "Order!"] Mr. BANKS. I only propose to withdraw my

Appeal.
Mr. HILLYER. But the gentleman has right to debate it.

Mr. BANKS. I was but proceeding to stat
that I understand there has been a subseque Mr. BANKS. I was but proceeding to state that I understand there has been a subsequent decision on a question which was substantially the same as that involved in the appeal which I took, although different in form. And acknowledging the most commendable fairness of the Speaker in this contest, I do not wish to make any factious opposition to the ruling of the Chair. Therefore, I desire to withdraw my appeal.

There being no objection, the appeal was withdrawn.

The question recurring on the motion of Mr GOODRICH, that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar on which the yeas and nays were demanded— .
Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. I ask for tel Tellers were ordered; and Messrs. Cox, and Washburne, of Illinois, were appointed.

The House was divided; and the tellers reported.

So the yeas and nays were ordered. The question was then taken; and decide The question was then taken; and decided in the negative—yeas 64, nays 83.

So the House refused to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the private calender. The SPEAKER. The question recurs on excusing the gentleman from Maine from voting on the proposition made by the gentleman from Massachusetts, that the resolution to close debate on the Nebraska bill be laid on the table.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (at thirty-five minutes past two o'clock, p. m.) I move that the House do now adjourn; and I call for the yeas and nays on that proposition.

Mr. WALKER. I demand tellers on ordering the yeas and nays.

the yeas and nays.

Tellers were ordered; and Messrs. Washburne of Illinois, and HILLYER were apointed.

The question was taken; and the tellers reported thirty-seven in the affirmative, (a sufficient num-

So the yeas and nays were ordered. The question was taken; and decided in the negative—yeas 50, nays 59.
So the House refused to adjourn. excuse the gentleman from Maine, [Mr. WASH-BURN.] from voting on the proposition of the gen-tleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Banks.] to lay

the resolution closing debate on the table.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Massachusetts. move that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the private calendar; and on that question I ask the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was then taken, and it was decide

n the negative—yeas 59, nays 69.
So the House refused to go into committee.
The SPEAKER. The question recurs upon the notion to excuse the gentleman from Maine [Mr. WASHBURN] from voting.

Mr. BALL, (at three o'clock and thirty mi

utes, p. m.) As there appears to be a small num-ber of members present, I think we had better ad-journ; and I therefore move that the House do Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. Upon that mo-

tion I demand the year and nays.

Mr. SEWARD. I call for tellers upon the year nd nays. Tellers were ordered, and Messrs. Ruffin an ETHERIDGE were appointed.

The House was then divided upon the deman

or the yeas and nays, and the tellers reported hirty-six in the affirmative, (a sufficient number. So the yeas and nays were ordered. The question was then taken, and it was decided the negative—yeas 53, nays 80.
So the House refused to adjourn.
Mr. SAGE. I move that there be a call of th

fouse; and upon that I demand the yeas and nays.
Mr. HOWE. I ask for tellers upon the demand Tellers were ordered; and Messrs. CLINGMAN and Mace were appointed.

The House was then divided upon the call for

e yeas and nays; and the tellers reported—yeas thirty-eight, (a sufficient number.)
So the yeas and nays were ordered.
The question was then taken; and it was de

The question was then taken; and it was decided in the negative—yeas 45, nays 79.

So the House refused to order a call.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, (Mr. Bocock.) The question recurs upon the motion to excuse the gentleman from Maine [Mr. WASHBURN] from roting upon the motion of the gentleman Mr. KNOX. It is now (three o'clock, and forty

ve minutes, p. m.) about the usual time of adjourn nent; and as we have had a pretty long se sion I move that when this House adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday next; and upon that motion I lemand the yeas and nays.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, I call for tellers

apon the demand for the yeas and nays.

Tellers were ordered; and Messrs. HILLYER and Rowe were appointed.

The House was then divided upon the call for the yeas and nays; and the tellers reported—yeas

hirty-seven, (a sufficient number.)
So the yeas and nays were ordered. The question was then taken; and it ided in the negative—yeas 46, nays 73.
So the House refused to adjourn until Monday ext. Mr. SAGE, (at four o'clock, p. m.) I move that

he House do now adjourn.

Mr. BANKS. Upon that motion I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia. I demand tellers upon the yeas and nays.

Tellers were ordered; and Messrs. BAYLY, of Virginia, and WASHBURN, of Maine, were ap-

The House was divided; and the tellers report ed thirty-four in the affimative

So the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was then taken; and decided the negative—yeas 65, nays 66.

So the House refused to adjourn. The question then recurred upon the motion to excuse the gentleman from Maine [Mr. WASH-

WASHBURN, of Maine. I move that there be a call of the House; and upon that mo-tion I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia. Upon ordering the yeas and nays I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and Mesers. CHAMBER-The House was divided; and the tellers reported forty in the affirmative, (a sufficient number.)
So the year and nays were ordered.

Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate-Wednesday, May 24, 1854. Mr. SEWARD presented a number of memorials in favor of cheap ocean postage; in favor of aid to the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Ningara, and others remonstrating against the Nebraska bill. Among the latter, one from 105 Methodist clergymen, and also of 434 of the clergy of Michigan.

AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA. Mr. BENJAMIN presented resolutions pass by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relation to the measures now believed to be progress for the Africanization of the island Cuba, which were read

progress for the Africanization of the island of Cuba, which were read.

Mr. B. said that he agreed with every word contained in these resolutions, and he believed they were fully sustained by the occurrences now taking place in Cuba; and he greatly regretted that the experienced Senator from Delaware had called in question the conclusions which his colleague (Mr. SLIDELL) had stated in his speech. He believed that after the subject had been re-He believed that after the subject had been re-ported upon by the Committee on Foreign Rela-tions, he could state facts which would leave no doubt on the subject.
Mr. CLAYTON asked if the Senator

Mr. CLAYTON asked if the Senator meant that the Spanish government contemplated at this time the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. BENJAMIN replied that he believed the event would take place at the earliest possible moment. He could not demonstrate to a mathematical nicety the fact, but he thought he would be able, by facts sufficient to satisfy any unprejudiced mind, to show that the scheme was now in properties.

Mr. CLAYTON said he did not think the Senator would be able to make out the existence of any such design on the part of the Spanish govern-ment. Everything which came to his knowledge ment. Everything which came to his knowledge satisfied him more and more that there was no foundation for such a supposition. But if the Senator meant that Spain would emancipate the slaves in Cuba, in case any attempt should be made to wrest the island by violence from her possession, he was correct. And Spain might well be justified in so doing, on the same principle that a captain of a vessel might be justified in setting fire to his powder magazine, to prevent her from falling into the hands of a pirate. If the Senator could only prove this, he would prove nothing more than was conceded. Spain had long since, and time and again, had declared she would do so. But he denied that, in anything which had yet transpired, there was any evidence that Spain, urder present circumstances, would emancipate under present circumstances, would emancipate the slaves in Cuba.

Mr. GWIN said that he was aware that the

Spanish authorities had threatened and undoubt-edly would emancipate and arm the slaves, in case there should be any effort at insurrection in

Mr. BENJAMIN said he desired not to have any discussion on this subject while it was pending before the committee. But he was surprised that a senator so distinguished and experienced as the senator from Delaware, should persist in denying the facts stated by several senators as to the existence of this scheme of emancipation. When the laws of the island were considered; when the fact that no head of a family could keep when the fact that no nead of a family could keep in his house a sharp-pointed knife, or carry arms; when the system of espionage in the island was considered, together with the recent decrees and registration of slaves, he hardly thought that any ny one could conclude that this was a mere idl peculation on the subject.
Messrs. HUNTER and DOUGLAS urged that

the subject be now referred.

Mr. CLAYTON followed, renewing his denial of any belief of any such design on the part of Spain as was now supposed. He did not believe the administration put any faith in such a scheme. He would be willing to abide the opinion of the present Secretary of State whether such an intention was entertained on the part of the Spanish government.
Mr. SEWARD followed, deprecating this disassion as calculated to create alarm throughout

littee on Foreign Relations. NEBRASKA AND KANSAS. On motion by Mr. DOUGLAS, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish erritorial governments for the Territories of Ne-

raska and Kansas.

The bill was read a second time by its title, and was then considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DOUGLAS explained that the bill was exactly the same in all respects with the one passed by the Senate, with the exception of the Clayton amendment. This bill contained the provision stricken out of the Senate bill on the modified of the Clayton. He have a sthe measure was well understood, that the Senate would now

Mr. PEARCE moved to amend the bill by striking out the words authorizing aliens who may have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, to vote and hold office in the

said Territories.
Mr. P. said the object of the amendment was to confine the right of suffrage to citizens—native and naturalized. The right of suffrage was one eculiarly belonging to the character of He knew the practice of the government had been irregular. Aliens were allowed this right n the northwest territory, but that act was passed before the adoption of the Constitution. The right f voting was then extended to those residents o he territory for two years, who possessed certain 1908, Congress conferred the right of suffrage

in Mississippi Territory to citizens, and the same course was pursued in the cases of Missouri, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Utah, and New Mexico. In the cases of Oregon, Washington, and Minnesota, the former rule prevailed. The bill repealed the Missouri restriction, and conferred upon the people the power and right to determine he question of slavery. Under it, as it now stands, aliens can determine that question. He was unwilling that a question which Congress had determined by aliens just arriving in the country Mr. BRODHEAD followed in earnest support of the amendment. He regarded it as a question of great importance that the right of suffrage should be confined to American citizens. The naturalized citizens themselves did not ask this

privilege.
Mr. TOOMBS thought the error of the senator consisted in confounding naturalization with the right of suffrage. Naturalization made no man a oter. To make a man a voter, did not make him a citizen. The right of voting in the Terri tories had not for the first forty of the government

peen confined to citizens.

Since that time the practice had been variable The Senate had put this amendment in, and the House had rejected it. As there was no constitutional question involved, he thought the friends of the bill, to secure the great principle it established, ought to yield this to the House. These foreigners vere in the country, and he was for America.ii

hem at once.

Mr. ATCHISON said he had voted for the mendment before, and he approved it now, but hough the bill contained this and a thousand other obnoxious features, he would not hazard its passage, and thus defeat the repeal of the infamous restriction placed on the territory by the Congress of 1820.

He referred to certain statements made by so abolition prints in Missouri, to the effect that he had prepared the amendment, and he induced the senator from Delaware to offer it. He denied this statement, saying he had never said one word that senator on the subject.

Mr. CLAYTON said he had seen the statement

referred to by the senator, and that it was alto-gether unfounded.

Mr. PRATT said he had voted for the amendment when offered by the senator from Delaware to the Senate bill, and believed that the adoption of that amendment would have secured the sup-port of the senator for the bill. It had not done so however. He was unwilling to send the bill back to the House with an amendment which would give it no additional strength, but which might de-

Senate in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. BADGER said he had voted for the amenment before, and saw no reason now for voting against it. He would, however, vote for the bill whether it was adopted or not.

Mr. BUTLER advocated the amendment, but said he would vote for the bill, whether it was re-

Messrs. WALKER and PETTIT addressed the

jected or adopted.

Mr. HUNTER said he approved the amendment, but he was unwilling to hazard the passage of the bill by sending it back to the House.

Mr. BELL addressed the Senate upon the subject, seeking, he said, to ascertain what great principle it contained, which induce southern gentleciple it contained, which induce southern gentle-ment to give their support to it, without this amend-ment. He gave way several times to Messrs. HUNTER, BUTLER, TOOMBS, BADGER, PETTIT, and PRATT, to answer questions put to them by him. Mr. TOOMBS warmly replied, and said that the great principle of the bill which he approved was the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and that pro-

vision was inserted in the bill by the vote of the senator from Tennessee. He referred to various circumstances which occurred among the whig senators and the friends of the bill during the time it was before the Senate, and held that, up to the

last moment, the senator had acted with its friends, and was responsible for all its provisions.

Mr. BELL commenced a reply, and, after speaking nearly an hour, yielding to frequent responses to questions put by him, he consented to a motion

adjourn.

And the Senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of he Whole on the state of the Union, and Mr. the Whole on the state of the Union, and Mr. Chandler was called to preside.

He announced that the Pacific railroad bill was the special order for to day.

Mr. PHELPS, with the consent of his friend from California, [Mr. McDougal.] moved to postpone the consideration of the subject until tomorrow. This was agreed to.

WATER WORKS. The committee then took up the Deficiency bill; he question being on concurring with the Senate

The discussion on that appropriating five hun-dred thousand dollars for the continuation of the works for supplying the cities of Washington and Georgetown was resumed.

Messrs. BISHOP PERKINS, and SAGE opposed the appropriation; the latter saying the effect would be to enable property-holders to roll up millions of dollars at the expense of the general

government.
Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, offered an amendment, requesting the President, previous to the expendi-ture of any part of the money, to enter into a con-tract with a responsible contractor or contractors, for finishing and completing said work, at a sum not exceeding \$2,300,000. He said that the District of Columbia is placed exclusively under the jurisdiction of Congress, and hence the duty of Congress to take care of its interests. Besides, the general government has a large interest here; and, therefore, a plentiful supply of water is necessary to preserve and protect the public property from fire.

Mr. HAVEN said, that if the committee should

again get affoat on this water, they would hardly touch bottom to-day; and therefore he hoped that, without further debate, they would take the ques-

The amendment was voted on and rejected.
Mr. GREENWOOD offered one, which was

Mr. GREEN WOOD offered one, which was adopted, to the effect that the money shall not be applied unless the corporations of Washington and Georgetown shall appropriate a proportion equal to one-fourth of this sum, to aid in the construction of the work.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, offered an amendment inviting proposals for finishing the work. He said if it should be prosecuted by the government engineer, under the direction of the War Department, their worst fears would be more than realized; and he adverted to the extravagant prices paid for laying the bricks for the tunnel.

Mr. HAMILTON replied, saying that it would Mr. HAMILTON replied, saying that it would be economical to pass the appropriation at once; and that the plan stood on a substantial basis. Mr. STANTON'S amendment was rejected. That of the Senate, appropriating \$500,000 as amended on motion of Mr. Greenwood, was non-concurred in—yeas 51, nays not counted.

The following Senate amendment was read for the consideration of the committee.

"For the completion of the bridge across the Potomac river, at Little Falls, and painting thereof, agreeably to the plan adopted under the direction of the President of the United States, \$75,000."

Mr. PHELPS said the Committee of Ways and Means recommended a non-concurrence in this amendment. He said that during the last Congress \$30,000 were appropriated for the construcgress \$30,000 were appropriated for the construc-tion of the bridge, and the committee did not feel disposed to justify a further expenditure of money. He deemed it proper to say, that notwithstanding Mr. Rider, the contractor, has lost from eight to ten thousand dollars on the work recently detroyed, he is prepared to complete the bridge for the sum mentioned in the amendment.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, said that nobody thought that thirty thousand dollars would pay for the work. That amount was merely appropriated

on account of the structure. It was important the bridge should be constructed.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, offered an amendment, providing that the work shall be performed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, by competent civil engineers, according to a plan, the whole cost of which shall not exceed the sum hereby appropriated. He remarked he had understood that the engineer having charge of that bridge (Captain Thom) had had no experience in the construction of bridges. He (Mr. Stanton) had a piece of this fallen bridge. There were holes in the iron as big as his fist, which were plugged up with lead and painted over to hide the defects. The bridge over Rock Creek, which lately left down, was built of similar rotten and bad material, cast at the same place and according to the same plan. The least weight or jar, therefore, was calculated to tumble the bridge into the river.

Mr. LETCHER said, from the developments made to this House by the gentleman from Kenmade to this House by the gentleman from Ken-tucky, the first thing the House ought to do was

to appoint a committee to ascertain the character of the materials employed before they undertake to make an appropriation of \$75,000 for the construction of another bridge.

Mr. BANKS said it was not necessary to have

another contractor, as the present one desires to change the plan, knowing the former bridge was imperfect.
Mr. LiLLY was in favor of the proviso. Army officers are not educated to build bridges, but civil engineers are educated specially for such purposes, and to them such work should be confided.

Mr. FLORENCE remarked, there is a fearful Mr. FLORENCE remarked, there is a learning epidemic in this District as to bridge-building, and he agreed with the gentleman from Virginia that it was time to put a stop to those proceedings.

The amendment of the Senate, as modified by Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, was concurred in. Several other amendments having been acted

Mr. WALSH moved, at three o'clock, that the ommittee rise.

Mr. HOUSTON appealed to the gentleman to withdraw his motion. They should get through the bill to-day, as the Pacific railroad bill would ome up to-morrow as the special order.

Mr. WALSH said there was evidently a drum-

ming up to get a quorum, and, besides, there were provisions in this bill which ought not to pass.

The question was taken, and decided in the negative—ayes 36, noes 70.

No quorum voting, the roll was called to note And the House adjourned.

OUTRAGEOUS AFFAIR AT CHARLESTOWN-ROBBERY AND ARSON.—A most outrageous affair occurred at Charlestown on Saturday evening. The facts of the case are the curry, Mr. Samuel O. Pollard, proprietor of the curry, Neck, had extinguished the lights in the facory, about 9 o'clock, and while in a room on he second floor, two men entered below, and nquired, in a loud tone, if the "boss" was up tairs. Mr. Pollard replied that he was, and at the same time desired to know their busi-

They then further inquired if he wanted to hire any help. During this conversation the two men had reached the room where Mr. Pollard stood. They no sooner got near him, than they seized his person with great violence, bound his hands and feet, threw him down, and put a plaster over his face, thickly covered with They then robbed him of upwards of six hundred dollars. Immediately on obtaining the money, they collected a considerable quantity of combustible materials, and fired the building. On leaving it they locked the door

upon the outside, taking the key. Fortunately the flames within attracted som of the neighbors, who rushed to the building, where they found Mr. Pollard in a most perilous condition. The alarm of fire was speedily given, and the flames were extinguished by the ire department. It is supposed the parties who committed

this atrocious act were conversant with the premises, and also with Mr. Pollard's business. He had received \$600 from a Lynnfield gentleman during the afternoon. The affair produced no little excitement in Charlestown, and the utmost vigilance is being used to ferret out the perpetrators. The walle which contained the mo which contained the money was found yester day morning on the banks of the canal.

Boston Journal, 22d inst.

DANS.—An assortment of handsome r just opened by W. C. ZANTZINGER, Stationers' Hall, adjoining Irving

Foreign Intelligence.

DETAILS BY THE FRANKLIN. THE WAR .- The London Times gives the following extracts from Constantinople letters

of the 25th April: A great concentration of troops continues at A great concentration of troops continues at Shumla; otherwise there is nothing very important to communicate, beyond the following details with respect to the corps d'armee now at Shumla. You may consider them, however, as perfectly correct. That corps amounts to 50,000 men, viz: 48 battalions of infantry, 2 battalions of infantry, 2 battalions of riflemen, 40 squadrons of cavalry, 3,000 irregulars, (infantry,) and 5,000 cavalry. These last have committed terrible disorders lately, and Omar Pasha has been obliged to arrest more than 400 of them.

The Russians are fortifying themselves in the Dobrudscha; they are at Kostendje and Karasu. There was very recently a slight en-counter near this last place, in which the Turks had the advantage. The artillery of the army

of Shumla amounts to 291 pieces.

We have now from 9,000 to 10,000 English troops, and more are arriving every day. They are in barracks at Scutari, in the magnificent buildings of Haider Pasha.

buildings of Haider Pasha.

I believe I can assure you that the Russians had projected marching directly on Constantinople, paying no attention to the fortified positions of the Turks, and passing the Balkan close to the sea, and at a place in which they nearly disappear. It appears that the mud of the Dobrudscha has retarded the concentration of the Russians, that the troops expected from the other side of the Danube came up very slowly, and that, in fact, we appeared at Galli-poli much sooner than Prince Gortschakoff

The Bulletin du Paris publishes a despatch from Belgrade of the 29th, stating that the af-fair of Tzernavoda, which has been mentioned in the London journals, and the truth of which has been much questioned, really took place—that 120,000 men were engaged, and that the Russians fled from the field of battle in such haste that they were compelled to abandon their wounded. There is nothing, however, in this account to show that it is authentic.

We learn from Constantinople under date of the 25th ult., that the Turkish government had ordered a levy of 200,000 men. The Journal de Constantinople publishes a report of a vic-tory near Kalafat on the 17th ult. The Rus-sians were defeated with great loss, but that of Turks was trifling. INTENDED RUSSIAN MERCIES TO THEIR PRIS-

oners.—A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 30th ult., appears in the Cologne Gazette, and shows how the Russians are "reckoning their chickens before they are hatched:

"I am now looking at a regulation drawn up, and relating to the treatment of prisoners of war. It will be published in a few days. It comprises 47 paragraphs, and concerns those who may be taken with arms in their hands on

the field of battle or on board ship, and who may belong to this or that nation. Thus the Hungarians, when made prisoners, are to be sent to Siberia, or else given up to Austria; the Turks will be treated as prisoners of war generally are; but strangers and Christians, serving in the Turkish ranks, as also renegades, will be treated as common felons. Medical men are in the same category as the Turks, that is, simple prisoners of war, and so are all that are not virtually active combatants. The Poles, like the Hungarians, and all the prisoners, indeed, should they be refractory, are to be transported in chains. Russian Poles are to be confined in the dungeons of the fortress of Kiow, and tried by courts-martial." UNPREJUDICED ACCOUNTS OF THE BOMBARD-

MENT OF ODESSA.—A letter from Odessa to a Greek firm, dated April 26, says: "People are hurrying back to town to reopen their houses, warehouses, shops, and premises; and to-morrow no vestige of the sad scene witnessed a few days ago will remain. Trade will be resumed, confidence restored, and we shall be enabled to follow diligently our peaceful avocations."

The Post-Ampt Gazette, of Frankfort, has a letter from Odessa, dated the 25th ult., which troops. "The greater part of the outer batteries were considerably damaged, and those at the north

of whom will henceforth be unfit for service. Six warehouses have become the prey of the "The town has comparatively but little suffered, but some of the more exposed buildings, and especially the palace of Prince Woronzow, have been burned down. The appearance of Odessa is totally changed. The terrible cannonade has broken all the windows. Several

angle of the fort were dismantled. The Rus-

chimneys have fallen down, and some church towers have been damaged. THE WAR PREPARATIONS OF THE ALLIED Powers.—The Paris Moniteur contains the ollowing important announcement in reference to the war, and the intention of the two powers to undertake still more extensive operations

against Russia. The French and English governments have agreed in the adoption of all the measures of precaution which the present war may render necessary. With this object the Emperor has just decided on the formation of two camps of manœuvring. The first consisting of 100,000 men, will be established along the shore of the Manche, between Montreuil and St. Omer. The second consisting of 50,000 men, will be

Times remarks: "It is not difficult to guess for for what object the camp of 100,000 men is formed, and there is little doubt that the opinion of superior officers of the army with re-ference to an expedition to the Baltic is well

It is said that both Revel and Helsingfors will be occupied, and the shutting up the Gulf of Finland completed. The object of the establishment of the camp in the south is to have reinforcements at hand for the army of the east, and very probably to make a descent on the Crimea while the combined fleets attack Sebastopol. The government naturally keep their plan of operations enveloped in secrecy, but any one who is aware of the determination of both England and France to act with the utmost vigor, and thereby shorten as much as possible the period of the war, will not be much n error in his supposition as to the ultimat destination of these forces. The establishment of the camp between

Montreuil and St. Omer is thought to be quite as much directed towards Prussia as towards the Baltic or the Gulf of Finland; and, in case Prussia showed symptoms of foul play, it is not improbable that that army, joined by a formidable Belgian contingent, would find its way to the banks of the Rhine. It is whispered that the Emperor reserves to himself the com-mand of his fine army, and that he will estab-lish his camp at Pont-de-Brie, where his uncle had once his head-quarters. He will have his guards with him. The corps of 50,000 men at Marseilles will, it is said, be commanded by

NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.-The A moricain, of Brest, announces that, on the morning of the 4th instant, the ship of the line, Duperre, commanded by Captain Penaud, sailed from that port to join the squadron of Admiral Parseval Deschenes in the Baltic. The frigates Psyche and Semillante, which belong to the same squadron, were still in the roads. The first rate frigate, Vengeance, was also preparing to quit l'Orient, and the ship Donawert and the steam corvette Tysiphone, were being armed at l'Orient, and orders to fit up the ship Favor us with a call. Our motto is: "We study to please." moricain, of Brest, announces that, on the morning of the 4th instant, the ship of the line,

Duguay Trouin, the screw-ship Annibal, the the Dassas, and Cocyte, were daily expected from Paris. The screw-ship Wagram will, it is believed, be launched in the course of the month. There are upwards of twelve ships of war, of all sizes, on the stocks at l'Orient, several of which are in a sufficiently advanced condition to be speedily launched, if necessary.

The Sentinelle Toulonnaise, of the 4th instant, states that orders had reached from Paris, to embark, in the brigs Cerf and Oliver, and in the steam aviso Solon, four companies of the third regiment of marines, who are to be landed in the Grecian Archipelago. The steam corvette Pluton arrived that morning from Algiers, where she left the steam frigates Magellan, Montesuma, Sane, Cacique, Tanger, Magellan, Montesuma, Sane, Cacique, Tanger, Canada, and Cerbere, taking on board troops

and material for Constantinople.

The Infereal, Capriciouse, and Narval, with troops for the east, were to leave Toulon on the 4th.

The Ocean, of Brest, states that the French arsenals held in reserve twenty-seven ships of the line and upwards of 400 inferior vessels, such as frigates, corvettes, brigs, schooners, steams, &c., mounting together 3,500 guns.

Fifty siege pieces of artillery are being shipped at Toulon for Constantinople.

Great Britain.—The sudden death of Mr.

Adams, a partner in the house of Messrs. Baring Brothers, has been announced this morning, and has given rise to a general feeling of regret in commercial circles, by whom the loss will be severely felt.—London Standard. In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 9th instant, Sir J. Graham stated that coals would not be considered absolutely an article "contraband of war," but as they might be designed to aid the enemy in his warlike

preparations, a discretionary authority was given to the commanders of our cruisers, who were to deal with the commodity when found board neutral vessels according to their impressions of its destination.
"We have letters here from some of the pilots. The Duke of Wellington's guns are splendid. One of the pilots has returned from splendid. One of the phots has returned from ill health, and he gave me a glowing description of her firing all her guns broadside. They can be brought to bear so as to strike a space no larger than a good door or window, and they can direct the shots with so much precision

that a very small boat, placed a mile distant, was shattered to pieces by the first shot. "It is considered by nautical men that a broadside from the flag-ship was equal to, and would do as much damage as, all Nelson's

"Letters of the 30th ult., from the Russian frontier in Asia, announce that at that date the snow was six feet deep in the neighborhood of Kars, which is the first fortress the Russians would have to take in order to penetrate into the Ottoman territory.

"The commandant in-chief, powerfully seconded by General Guyon, is making every effort to prepare a warm reception for the enemy. In front of Kars is a hill which commands the ap-

proaches to that fortress. Zarif Pasha is throw ing up on it eight redoubts to be mounted by forty-six pieces of heavy artillery. PREPARATIONS BY SWEDEN .- Sweden continues her warlike preparations. Five fresh batteries of artillery have been ordered to be

put on a war footing. The national sympathies are decidedly in favor of the western powers. The fleet is at anchor at Elfsnabben. Russia.-Two or three English merchants at Cronstadt have built houses in the immediate neighborhood. The Emperor has seized em, turned the owners out, and made use of them for barracks for his troops. 100,000 men of all arms are located there, and about 200,000 more all along the coast of Finland—some at one place and some at another. At St. Petersburg there was the greatest consternation, and

the English were leaving as fast as they could.

One poor fellow, who had got his little property converted into cash, was seized and robbed, except a handful of sovereigns which he snatched, and with which, by good luck, he escaped. He said they would give all they had to leave the country. Sir Charles Napier is dreadfully feared by the Emperor and his

From the Boston Journal.

IMPORTANT DECISION FOR GIFT LOTTERY SPECULATORS .- In the court of common pleas sians, who fought with great energy, had 200 at New York, a suit has been for some time men killed and 300 wounded, more than half pending against Josiah Perham, instituted by the governors of the alms-house, for violating the statute to prevent raffling and lotteries. On Saturday, Judge Woodruff made a decision on a motion to vacate arrest in the case. The circumstances in this case are well known: Mr. Perham professed to be owner of the seven mile mirror, a farm, a trotting horse, jewelry, and other property, which he proposed to distribute by lot among 100,000 purchasers of \$1 tribute by lot among 100,000 purchasers of \$1 tickets. The property was turned over to a committee, who proceeded to Georgetown, D. C., and there distributed the "gifts" by lot. The judge recapitulated these facts, and decided as follows:

"The court is called upon under this state of

facts to say, that the statute prohibiting any game of chance or lotteries has not been violated by defendant, and that the arrest should be vacated. The court cannot so view the matter. It considers The court cannot so view the matter. It considers that the intention was to evade the law. The common and idle endeavor of those who have attempted to evade other laws, such as those restraining the sale of intoxicating drinks without license, by selling a glass of water and giving the purchaser liquor, is of a similar character, and is not more frivolous or less deserving of countenance. Apart from the mere use of the word, the present transaction was in no just sense a "gift." The second consisting of 50,000 men, will be formed near Marseilles. The English government on its side are preparing troops, and a fleet capable of transporting, in case of necessity, the forces which they may judge necessary, either in the Baltic or in the Black sea.

The Paris correspondent of the London fact hestowed or expected, and none was in all respect mutual, and no gratuity was either offered or expected, and none was in all respect mutual, and no gratuity was either offered or expected, and none was in all respect mutual. fact bestowed.

"His counsel seeks to avoid the inference of

the handbill, 'if you want the swiftest trotting horse in New York for a dollar, buy one of Per ham's gift tickets,' &c., by saying it was simply an untruth—as he had executed a transfer of the pro untruth—as he had executed a transfer of the property to the committee, and could not control if.

'If, upon the trial of the cause,' the Judge remarked, 'it shall be deemed material to satisfy the jury that the defendant, when using this means to induce persons to buy tickets, was stating to them an untruth to insure his sales, or was endeavoring to obtain money by falsehood, fraud, or false pretences, the argument will receive proper consideration. Such an argument (if the facts shall ultimately warrant its use at all.) will. I shink, hesideration. Such an argument (if the facts shall ultimately warrant its use at all.) will, I think, belong to them, rather than to the Court, to answer.

'In allusion to the defendant not being able to transfer the farm to the committee on account of existing laws, the Court considers the pretext not well founded, and the reserve appeared to have been to transfer it to some particular ascertained

individual."

"The question as to whether the acts of the defendant amount to a setting up or proposing of the property to be raffled for, or distributed by lot or chance, is a question for the jury, and unless the Court could see that the plaintiff clearly failed to make out their case, the order of arrest should stand until trial."

The opinion concludes as follows: "If schemes like the present are successful, we "If schemes like the present are successful, we may expect to see offices upon every corner, and allurements held out to attract our citizens to engage in an old vice under a new name, till this species of gambling is as common as it is peroicious. Neither courts nor juries can, for this reason, make laws, but they may and ought to be vigilant to see that the laws we have are not vio lated with impunity.

ated with impunity.

"The motion to discharge the order of arrest, must be denied, with costs to either party, to abide